



STATE OF INDIANA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
State House, Second Floor
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr.
Governor

January 23, 2008

The Honorable George W. Bush
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20202

Through: Edward G. Bulkema
Regional Administrator
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Region V
536 South Clark Street, 6th Floor
Chicago, Illinois 60605-1521

Dear Mr. President:

Under the provisions of Section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C.5121-5206 (Stafford Act), and implemented by 44 CFR 206.36, I request that you declare a major disaster for the State of Indiana as a result of severe storms and flooding that began on January 7, 2008 and continues. The affected counties are: Carroll, Cass, Elkhart, Fulton, Jasper, Marshall, Pulaski, Tippecanoe and White.

In response to the situation, I have taken appropriate action under Indiana Code and directed the execution of the State Emergency Plan on January 8, 2008, in accordance with Section 401 of the Stafford Act. Under Indiana Code, I declared a State of Disaster Emergency on January 23, 2008 for Northern Indiana.

On January 11, 2008, I requested a joint federal, state, and local survey of the damaged areas. Preliminary assessments are underway at this time. However, available JPDA results indicate the most severe impacts were to homes and businesses in Carroll, Cass, Elkhart, Fulton, Jasper, Marshall, Pulaski, Tippecanoe and White Counties.

I have determined that this incident is of such severity and magnitude that effective response is beyond the capabilities of the State and affected local governments and that supplementary federal assistance is necessary. I am specifically requesting Individual Assistance programs including the Individual and Household Program, Disaster Housing, Other Needs Assistance, Crisis Counseling, Disaster Unemployment Assistance, and U.S. Small Business Administration Disaster Loans. I also am specifically requesting Hazard Mitigation state-wide.

Details of our impacted area and the damage supporting my request are included in Attachment 1. The damage is a result of severe flooding which began on January 8 across the northern portions of the state. Nearly all rivers and streams in the northern third of the state were flooded, with record floods on the Tippecanoe and Kankakee Rivers. We continue to do damage assessment and may identify additional counties as part of the major disaster determination. Other relevant damage and impact include:

- Over 800 primary residences have been damaged, 400 sustained major damage or were destroyed
- Preliminary financial support estimates based on the 9 counties requested:
 - Temporary Housing \$ 227,880
 - Home Repairs \$ 8,235,858
 - Replacement \$ 468,639
 - Other Needs Assistance \$ 835,653
 - SBA Home Loans \$ 23,354,000
 - SBA Business Loans \$ 668,000

In Attachment 1 hereto, preliminary estimates of the type and amount of assistance needed under the Stafford Act are tabulated in Enclosure A. Estimated requirements for assistance from certain federal agencies under other statutory authorities are tabulated in Enclosure C.

Attachment 1 also includes information on the nature and amount of state and local resources that have been or will be used to alleviate the conditions of this disaster.

I certify that, for this major disaster, the State and local governments will assume all applicable non-federal share of costs required by the Stafford Act. Total expenditures are expected to exceed \$208,913, in accordance with the table in Enclosure D.

In addition, I anticipate the need for debris removal, which poses an immediate threat to lives, public health, and safety. Pursuant to Sections 403 and 407 of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. 5170b & 5173, the State agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the United States of America for any claims arising from the removal of debris or wreckage for this disaster. The State agrees that debris removal from public and private property will not occur until the landowner signs an unconditional authorization for the removal of debris.

Pursuant to Sections 403 and 407 of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 5170b & 5173, the State of Indiana agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the United States of America for any claims arising from the removal of debris or wreckage. The State agrees that debris removal from public and private property will not occur until the landowner signs an unconditional authorization for the removal of debris.

The flood waters are still significant enough to mask full study of public infrastructure damages. Therefore, I reserve the right to request the Public Assistance program when damage to infrastructure is better understood and verified. Since the peak flooding, freezing temperatures have produced ice jams that are combined with dangerous debris and this condition continues the disaster duration through this date. The continued flooding and cold weather creates concerns for additional structural damage to flooded homes. The almost 1,000 displaced Hoosiers merit the need for federal assistance.

The President
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The State of Indiana maintains a current, approved standard hazard mitigation plan. I anticipate that the plan will be updated no later than April, 2008.

I have designated J. Eric Dietz as the State Coordinating Officer for this request. He will work with the Federal Emergency Management Agency in damage assessments and may provide further information or justification on my behalf.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "M E Daniel, Jr." in a cursive style.

Enclosure:
Attachment 1

ATTACHMENT 1 TO REQUEST FOR PRESIDENTIAL DISASTER DECLARATION FOR STATE OF INDIANA

The weather patterns that resulted in the damages sustained in nine Indiana counties began in mid December. At that time a winter storm brought heavy snowfall to portions of northern Indiana. National Weather Service reported snowfall amounts on December 16th and 17th of up to 17 inches. A second major winter storm impacted northern portions of the state on December 31 through January 2. Snowfall ranged from 26 inches to 14.6 inches. Lesser snowfall amounts were recorded in the second and third tier counties: Cass (6.0 inches) and Marshall (8 inches). These totals represent a combination of both snow and sleet. Total liquid precipitation amounts on the ground across the northern third of the state ranged from 1 to 2 inches on January 3rd.

The first week of January brought snow melt as a southerly wind brought warm air up out of the Gulf of Mexico. Record high temperatures for the date were set over the next several days. On January 6 through 7, Indianapolis, South Bend and Fort Wayne recorded record high temperatures in the 60's. The record warm temperatures melted snow and thawed the top layer of soil. These conditions, combined with the melting of the existing snow pack, formulated a dangerous combination for severe flooding. On January 6, flash flood watches were issued for Carroll, Cass, Elkhart, Fulton, Jasper, Kosciusko, Marshall, Pulaski, and White counties, as well as for several other counties. The issuance of a flood warning for the Kankakee River that same day was first of many river flood warnings that would be issued over the next two week for the Eel, Iroquois, St. Joseph, Tippecanoe, Yellow, and Wabash Rivers.

On January 7, the unseasonably warm temperatures combined with a low pressure system prompted the issuance of a tornado watch for northern Indiana. That evening severe thunderstorm warnings were issued for Elkhart, Fulton, and Marshall counties. These storms were capable of producing winds in excess of 70 miles per hour as well as heavy rainfall. The first reports of street flooding were received in the wake of this first round of storms. Flash flood and river flood warnings were issued over the next two days for nearly every stream in the northern third of the state as a result of snowmelt and up to 8 inches of rainfall over already saturated soils.

Record and near record flooding has been recorded on several major rivers. The Tippecanoe River set new records at Springboro, Delphi, Ora and Winamac. Flows exceeded 31,000 cubic feet per second creating a new record and exceeding a 500 year flood downstream of the Oakdale Dam. The Saint Joseph River at South Bend reached its fourth highest crest in history. The Yellow River at Plymouth reached its fifth highest crest in history. One levee was breeched in Starke County. The Kankakee River at Davis reached a new record. Two levees were breeched in LaPorte and northern Jasper Counties. The Eel River at North Manchester reached its third highest crest and serious flooding occurred on the Iroquois River. The Little Calumet River also experienced major flooding. The Wabash River continues to rise as it carries these flood waters down state to the Ohio River. Flood warnings continue to be issued on rivers

in the north and areas remain that cannot be accessed for damage assessment due to the high water.

Evacuations and water rescues were common throughout the region in the affected counties, including Carroll, Elkhart, Fulton, Jasper, Marshall, Pulaski, and White. In many cases residents were evacuated by boat. Scores of water rescues took place across the region. This serious flooding has made hundreds of homes uninhabitable. Much of the area is rural with little housing resources to accommodate the victims. Many of the victims are low income. Nine counties reported evacuations of homes and shelter operations. At the peak, 11 shelters were in operation in Carroll, Elkhart, Fulton, Jasper, Lake, Marshall, Pulaski, Tippecanoe, Wabash and White Counties. Shelter operations continue at this time.

Three deaths have been attributed to this event resulting from vehicles attempting to cross high water over roadways. In Jasper County, a Goodland man's vehicle was swept off the road, and he drowned in Carpenter Creek near Remington. In Fulton County, a mother was able to save three of her children, however, two others drowned in their vehicle after becoming stranded in high water. While floodwaters are receding, water remains over many roads near waterways, continuing these very dangerous conditions.

Hundreds of homes have been damaged along these rivers. Many local streams and ditches overflowed causing additional localized damage. Overland flooding and ground saturation have also caused damage to homes throughout the affected region. As of today, joint preliminary damage assessments have determined that over 650 primary residences suffered damage. Many of these homes stood in water for three days or more. Some were submerged for more than a week. Temperatures have now dropped to below zero. The sub-zero temperatures can, and will, cause further damage to flood damaged homes. Sub-zero temperatures affect water soaked homes by expanding the materials to the point of loosening fasteners such as nails and joints. Ice expands and pushes walls out. The freezing temperatures will burst plumbing in the unheated homes. Therefore, I anticipate additional damages to occur in the unheated homes.

Of special concern are flood victims who have returned to their damaged homes and are attempting to keep warm in the presently dangerous cold weather. Many furnaces are damaged and require inspection and repair. The dangers associated with using portable or alternate heating sources in flood damaged homes exponentially increases as temperatures plunge below zero. Electrocution, fire and carbon monoxide poisoning are the greatest risks. Warming shelters have been made available in the affected area.

On January 11, 2008, I requested a joint federal, state, and local survey of the damaged areas. Preliminary assessments are underway at this time. However, available JPDA results indicate the most severe impacts were to homes and businesses in Carroll, Cass, Elkhart, Fulton, Jasper, Marshall, Pulaski, Tippecanoe and White Counties. Additional damages in other counties are described on Attachment B. Those damages may result in further requests for federal disaster assistance.

Carroll County alone had over 281 primary homes that were damaged. The breakdown of homes is as follows: 10 homes destroyed, 232 suffered major damage, 28 suffered minor

damage and 11 homes were affected. This is a rural agricultural economy based county with a population of 20,526. January 8, 2008 brought flooding of historic proportions to Carroll County residents along the Tippecanoe River. On January 8, the Tippecanoe River reached an all time record of 17.83 feet near Delphi. Many residents awoke to the sound of water rushing through their homes, after an early-warning system failed. Only the rapid, heroic efforts of long-time river residents prevented loss of life in Carroll County. Experienced sportsmen boarded fishing boats and began rescuing neighbors before Emergency Responders could arrive on scene. Elderly residents waded through frigid, waist-deep water to be rescued. Many (including the Emergency Management Director) would lose their homes and all their belongings in the flood. Preliminary Damage Assessments showed over 300 structures affected by the flood. Homes, businesses, roads and bridges were damaged and destroyed. Rescue and recovery operations by County Sheriff's Deputies, Department of Natural Resources ("DNR") and Indiana State Police continued for 3 days. Lodging and emergency relief supplies were provided by Red Cross and other faith-based organizations, in an effort which is expected to continue for over 300 days. County highway equipment and manpower is being used to remove debris from areas where residents are trying to mitigate flood damage as quickly as possible. Brutally cold weather in the flood's aftermath is making repair work difficult, and exacerbating the flood damage by freezing plumbing, and creating ice dams. Nearly all of the damage occurred in the unincorporated areas of the county. There is an 8 percent poverty level, an above average number of elderly (14%) and a disabled population of nearly 3,500 in Carroll County. Per capita incomes are less than \$19,450. Based upon these facts and the severity of the damage it may be nearly impossible for many to recover. Hundreds of primary, secondary and recreational homes have been damaged. A shelter was opened at the First Presbyterian Church in Delphi. The damage was a result of the Tippecanoe River reaching flood stages above historical record. The river that provides a major source of income during the summer months has devastated local businesses and homes. A large part of the economies of both Carroll and White Counties are dependent upon these seasonal businesses and residential properties.

Cass County with a population of 40,930 is a mostly agricultural based economy. Overland flooding occurred in the northern portions of the county affecting the small rural communities of Royal Center and Lucerne. Basement and minor first floor flooding affected 25 homes. Lucerne has a population of 665 and Royal Center's population is 2,182. Both are very rural and agricultural based communities. Yesterday ice jams were reported on the Eel River in Logansport. Local emergency officials continue to monitor the rising river. Roads remain under water at this time. The county has 11 percent of its population living below poverty with a 14.1 percent elderly population. Over 7,100 county residents are disabled. The county per capita income is less than \$19,000 per year.

Elkhart County flooding began after receiving 18-20 inches of snow and with the follow-up of several inches of rain and the immediate rise in temperature into the 60's, Elkhart County began to suffer from the effects of this weather pattern. All of the local water ways (St. Joe River, Elkhart River, and Baugo Creek etc.) began to flood onto residential and commercial properties at which time Elkhart County declared a Level 2 emergency. Three locations were set up to provide sand and sandbags to all affected residents. The Red Cross opened a shelter and provided volunteers and food to be ready for any evacuation of residents. On Wednesday January 9, we initiated some voluntary evacuations in the Decamp Gardens subdivision. The

boat evacuations included 2 adults, 3 children, 2 cats. The strip mall located on Chicago Ave., Goshen, was completely surrounded by water and lost one day of business. Those businesses include Kroger, Dollar General, Rent-a-center and the Salvation Army thrift store. The city of Middlebury had to shut down businesses in order to maintain a safe level in the waste water treatment plant, no pumping occurred and the system recovered. Elkhart County EMA issued a media release and urged all residents to contact our office to report any damage in order to document and track all effected areas. On January 14 and 15, local RACES volunteers began to do damage assessments, and to date we have visited or received calls from 150 homes and businesses. Elkhart County homes have been damaged by the Elkhart, Little Elkhart and St. Joseph Rivers and their tributaries, as well as overland flooding and sewer back up. Severe storms caused sporadic power interruptions causing sump pumps not to work. The extended period of flooding also caused sump pumps to fail. Basement flooding and minor first floor flooding was common throughout the Elkhart, Goshen, Millersburg and Nappanee areas. A Shelter was opened by the ARC at 721 Riverview in Elkhart to house and care for victims. Elkhart Central High School was closed due to its sanitation system being underwater. Flooding was renewed yesterday in the City of Elkhart as a result of an ice jam on the St. Joseph River. Sandbagging operation began and shelters were placed on standby. Unemployment rates and poverty rates were at 4.8 percent and 10.1 percent respectively. Elkhart County's population is 198,105 and includes 12.1 percent elderly and 15.4 percent disabled citizens.

Fulton County is an agriculturally based, rural county with a population of 20,662. Homes were damaged along the Tippecanoe River, Mill Creek and other tributaries as well as those located in close proximity to lakes. The Tippecanoe River reached above record flood stages throughout the county causing the greatest damage in county history. Two Fulton County residents drowned while attempting to cross a flooded roadway in a vehicle. The county population includes 15.5 percent elderly and over 10 percent living below poverty level. Nearly 4,100 citizens are disabled. The high concentrations of elderly and disabled citizens coupled with the high poverty levels are indicative of a very serious need for assistance.

Jasper County has an agricultural based economy with a population of 32,296. The Town of Remington, a rural community of 1,323, was greatly damaged when Carpenter Creek exceeded its banks causing first floor flooding to homes and serious damage to mobile homes. Many of the damaged mobile home units were occupied by low income owners and renters. Twenty families have been able to move back into the mobile home park as their trailers were on high ground and not affected. Approximately 20 other families from the mobile home park are staying with relatives and working with Red Cross to relocate. The Red Cross is providing deposits and first months rent. Approximately 30 homes are affected with major and minor damages with four destroyed. Individuals from these homes are staying with family members. Approximately 30 vehicles destroyed. In Rensselaar, five mobile homes were affected with water only up to the skirting. The mobile homes remain vacant as individuals are staying with family and friends. Ten homes were affected with about one inch of water on the floor. No one in the town of Rensselaar required sheltering. Throughout the county, approximately 20 homes have been affected. No shelter was required and only a few completed a flood questionnaire. One death was recorded at this location as a result of a vehicle entering the flowing flood water on the south side of Remington. Flood waters also flowed over I-65 at the 210 mile marker. A 30 foot section of US 24 was washed out closing the road. County Highway personnel are

evaluating seven bridges believed to be damaged in this event. Basement flooding also affected many of the homes in the town. Shelters were opened in Remington at the First Christian Church where one family of four remains. They are working with Red Cross and the mobile home park for long term housing. A nursing home was also evacuated. Over 27 per cent of the households in Remington have household members over 65 years of age. Jasper County has a disabled citizen population of nearly 4,900.

Marshall County is a rural county with an agricultural and manufacturing economic base. Seasonal businesses and homes on the river and area lakes also impact the local economy. Permanent residents and businesses have also been damaged by the flooding. Many of these homes and businesses have suffered damage as a result of flooding. Flooding occurred along the Yellow River causing damage to residences, a private not for profit organization, and businesses along the river within the City of Plymouth and in rural portions of the county. A shelter was opened at the First United Church of Christ in Plymouth. The population of the county is 45,128. Persons living below poverty level in 2004 were 3,486 and 12.9 percent of the population was over 65. There are 7,389 persons with disabilities living in the county.

Pulaski County is another rural agricultural based county with a population of only 13,861. Homes were damaged along the length of the Tippecanoe River from where it enters the county in its northeast corner to where it exits in the south central crossing into White County. 150 persons sought shelter from the American Red Cross. Record flooding took place along the Tippecanoe River in Pulaski County. A shelter was opened in the Church of The Heartland in Winamac. The flood event that affected Pulaski County started on January 7 with a warm up and rain event that melted the existing snow cover along with approximately 6" of rain. On the morning of January 8, there was widespread flooding along the Tippecanoe River and tributaries causing numerous road closures. The river flooding continued through January 19 with a crest of 15.63' at the Ora river gauge (a record high) and a crest of 15.11' at the Winamac river gauge. Numerous homes were affected along the river throughout the county. On January 20, the river was below flood stage, but an ice jam located down river from the Ora gauge has caused the river to raise over 1 foot in the last 24 hours. We are continuing to monitor the water level, if the jam continues it may cause additional flooding to the homes upstream. More than 10 percent of its citizens live below poverty level and over 15 percent are elderly. Nearly 2,450 citizens are disabled. Local damage assessments continue as water recedes.

Tippecanoe County has a combination of manufacturing and agricultural economy. The county population is 156,169 with a poverty rate of 13.4 percent. 9.4 percent of the population is elderly, while 20,073 citizens are disabled. Homes were damaged by river, overland and basement flooding. Roads and highways remain under water and local damage assessments continue.

White County is a mainly agricultural county with a population of 24,396. During the summer months the population swells as vacationers and summer residents return to their homes along Lake Freeman and Lake Shaffer. Both of these lakes are the result of two dams, Norway

and Oakdale, which form the lakes from the Tippecanoe River. Record flooding along the Tippecanoe raised lake levels and caused great damage to homes downstream below Oakdale dam. County-wide verified damage to 153 primary residences included 3 destroyed, 65 with major damage, 49 suffered minor damage and 36 were affected. Hundreds of summer residences and business were also damaged. These businesses and residence are large revenue producers with great impact on the local economy. Serious damage to homes in the Town of Monon resulted from the overflow of Little Monon Creek. The fire station and several homes, including mobile homes were flooded. The Town of Buffalo also had homes flooded. Shelters were opened at the Lakeview County Home and the White County Health Department Annex in Monticello. Poverty levels in the county are at 9.3 percent. The county hosts a disabled population of 5,234 and an elderly population of 16.1 percent. Downstream of the Oakdale dam flood insurance requirements are very limited. White County is still having flooding issues at this time due to a very large ice jam. The Tippecanoe River above Lake Shafer is rising from an ice jam that is approximately 1 mile in length. We have evacuated 7 people as of noon today with Red Cross opening a shelter. As for the last week, we have done damage assessments on over 200 hundred homes and are still receiving forms from more. We have 2 new roads closed as of last night in the same area. We are still under a level 3 WATCH in the county. Homes in Buffalo were again being flooded and evacuations were conducted for a second time on the 21.

State Farm Insurance indicates that the majority of their claims are in three counties: Porter, St. Joseph and White and more specifically, the cities of Valparaiso, Mishawaka and Monticello. Several policy holders sustained flood damage in areas that have never been affected before. Some did not carry flood coverage and therefore, they have been provided the necessary claim denial documentation.

Throughout the affected region, homes whose owners are on extended winter vacations will return to their homes to find that the damage has been exacerbated by the extended time water has been held in their homes. Many of the homeowners affected in White County and Carroll County below the dam were not required to maintain flood insurance due to the very low risk of flooding. Therefore, very little flood insurance is in force in this area. Power interruptions were common especially in the northern most counties. These interruptions contributed to the inability of both municipal and private homeowners to operate pumps to dewater their respective interests.

Of the more than 800 homes damaged, over 400 were verified to have sustained major damage or to have been destroyed. Flood insurance in most cases was not required. Overland flooding has caused even more damage to homes. Infrastructure is just now becoming visible for inspection by local officials. In the coming days there will be additional damage discovered by both homeowners and local governments. Damage to homes in urban areas is still being reported to local officials, especially in cases of basement flooding and sewer backup.

The severe flooding, especially along the Tippecanoe River, caused propane tanks to break free from homes. Barrels, tanks and other containers have floated downstream on many of the rivers and streams. Levee breaks were reported in Laporte and Porter Counties. Woody debris has lodged against bridges as well as deposited in ditches and streams. Ditches and drains along roadways are clogged with flotsam. These conditions will lead to another round of

flooding and additional damage to homes and infrastructure should heavy rainfall return to these areas.

Many of the rural counties have very little resources to cope with the situation. Recovery resources are at a minimum in many areas. Temporary housing is very limited in several of the affected counties. Counties reported flooding where it has never before occurred. Uninsured losses are extremely high in this disaster as many areas that flooded were not prone to flooding. Local voluntary resources are taxed to their limits. The areas with the greatest impacts are low to moderate income. The State of Indiana is aggressively addressing the mortgage foreclosure crisis as it affects our state. However, even with the measures already in place to assist these homeowners, there will be many at great risk of losing their homes unless federal disaster assistance is provided.

Over 550 homes have been damaged in four counties of which 369 have been determined to either be destroyed or have suffered major damage. In Carroll County alone 281 primary residences have been damaged, 242 of which are either destroyed or majors. Fulton County has 37 homes damaged of which 18 are major or destroyed. Jasper County has 79 homes damaged, 41 of which are major or destroyed. White County has 153 homes damaged of which 68 are either sustained major damage or were destroyed.

Indiana will implement the Other Needs Assistance Program as shown in Table A.

Preliminary estimates of the types and amount of assistance needed under the Stafford Act are tabulated in Enclosure A. Estimated requirements for assistance from certain Federal agencies under other statutory authorities are tabulated in Enclosure C.

The following information is furnished on the nature and amount of State and local resources that have been used to alleviate the conditions of this disaster:

State Agencies:

The Indiana Department of Transportation managed road closures and assisted with traffic control, deployed and repositioned warning signage and barricades as flood conditions changed, manned positions to guard closures ensuring motorist safety, made emergency repairs to state roads damaged by flood waters and provided daily updates to the State EOC regarding major highway and state road closures and re-openings.

The Department of Corrections provided offender work crews to assist local communities with sandbagging and debris removal operations.

The Department of Environmental Management advised IDHS on potential hazardous material incidents related to flooding, particularly the management of hazardous debris and household hazardous waste.

The Indiana National Guard deployed personnel, equipment and vehicles to staging areas in support of local operations.

The Indiana Department of Natural Resources provided Enforcement Division boats and personnel for water search and rescue operations and evacuations. Conservation officers assisted local law enforcement with security and rescues, as well as rescued or evacuated 45 people from homes from below Oakdale Dam, 10 people from homes from below Norway Dam, rescued two boaters in individual boats who were stranded in flood waters, and conducted patrols along affected rivers. District 1 had less numbers as they set up their incident command post early enough to be mostly pro-active rather than reactive. A large number of people refused to be evacuated. Officers evacuated approximately seven homes and had 13 assists. In the Pulaski County area, conservation officers made contact with 25 homes to check on welfare, evacuated four families from four homes, and assisted NIPSO with approximately 20 homes, either shutting off power and gas or checking status. In the Town of Remington in Jasper County, trailer park officers evacuated 175 - 200 people from 56 mobile homes. Officers rescued five people who were stranded on top of vehicles in flooded waters. Officers rescued one canoeist who was trapped against a tree and made one body recovery as a result of stranded vehicle in high water. The Water Division provided dam safety inspectors who surveyed dams and levees along affected waterways and floodplain management technical assistance.

The Indiana State Police provided dive teams to assist local responders with local water search and rescue operations. Two Tactical Intervention Platoons provided security for flood damaged areas that had been evacuated, augmented local law enforcement agencies and provided support for routine patrols of flood affected areas and assisted with evacuations. One dive team with 10 divers and two boats were assigned to assist DNR in flood area for entire event and one helicopter was on standby.

The Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission provided the State EOC with updates regarding public utility outages, status of infrastructure damage and an estimated time utility service would be restored.

The Indiana Department of Homeland Security monitored the situation and coordinated state agency assistance, monitored fire and emergency medical services resources, assisted local building officials and provided field staff for on-site coordination with local emergency managers. The State Emergency Operations Center has been activated since January 8, 2008 in response to the severe flooding. EOC operations continue. As of Monday, January 14, 2008, over 415 staff hours have been dedicated to this event. The EOC received multiple phone calls with approximately eight calls for direct state assistance. Many more calls for information, estimated to be well over 100, were made to County Emergency Management Agencies and District Coordinators. Twenty-one situation reports have been published.

Volunteer and Non-Governmental Agencies:

The Civil Air Patrol launched five aircraft to provide aerial damage assessment and photographic survey missions to assist state and local officials in making decisions in the immediate aftermath of the storms.

The American Red Cross managed or supported shelters statewide, opened two Service Delivery Centers to provide casework services to residents displaced by the flooding, provided food, clothing, temporary housing and limited financial support to victims, and established a regional headquarters in Lafayette to coordinate disaster relief operations. The American Red Cross started operations for this disaster on the morning of January 8, 2008, with shelter operations in several communities. The shelter operations for this disaster ended on January 20 with the closing of the Red Cross supported shelter in Remington. In all, the Red Cross opened seven shelters with 301 overnight stays during this disaster and supported one faith based shelter in Remington. The Red Cross has opened 311 individual assistance cases in ten chapters and four service delivery sites providing food, clothing, shelter, comfort kits, and other needed recovery items to those affected. That effort continues. The Red Cross has served 3260 meal, 3828 snacks, and distributed 1058 cleanup kits in the impacted areas. Red Cross mental health teams have made 427 contacts and our health service teams have made 312. This has been accomplished using 110 response vehicles and a staff of 193, with 153 of them being volunteers.

Local churches and service organizations provided shelter space and essential goods.

Local and joint damage surveys continue in an effort to determine the extent of individual and public damage. Areas along rivers remain inaccessible at this time. Flood warnings continue to be issued by the National Weather Service for northern rivers. Ice jams are occurring on the Eel, St. Joseph and Tippecanoe Rivers at this time. These jams are backing up water behind them, flooding additional homes, while posing a direct danger to homes in front of the jams. Below freezing temperatures are forecast into next week indicating little relief of ice jamming. Damage to homes will continue to mount as winter weather conditions affect unheated homes. Based upon the state average of 2.52 persons per household, over 1,000 Hoosiers are currently displaced. Many of these families' homes were damaged by the wind storms, tornados and flooding in August and October of this past year.

Attachments: A and B

Enclosures: A, C, D

STATE OF INDIANA
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
INDIANAPOLIS

EXECUTIVE ORDER 08-03

FOR: DECLARING A DISASTER EMERGENCY IN CARROLL, CASS, ELKHART, FULTON, JASPER, MARSHALL, PULASKI, TIPPECANOE AND WHITE COUNTIES, INDIANA, DUE TO HEAVY RAINFALL, SIGNIFICANT FLOODING AND FLASH FLOODING

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS MAY COME, GREETINGS:

WHEREAS, heavy rains swept through Carroll, Cass, Elkhart, Fulton, Jasper, Marshall, Pulaski, Tippecanoe and White counties on January 7, 2008; and

WHEREAS, serious flooding and flash flooding, particularly involving the Tippecanoe, Yellow and Wabash rivers, resulted from the heavy rains; and

WHEREAS, state, federal and local roads throughout the affected counties became impassable due to high water; and

WHEREAS, as a result of the flooding and flash flooding, there has been significant damage to public and private property.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr., by virtue of the authority vested in me as Governor of the State of Indiana, do hereby

DECLARE, that a state of disaster emergency exists in Carroll, Cass, Elkhart, Fulton, Jasper, Marshall, Pulaski, Tippecanoe and White counties, Indiana; and

ORDER the Indiana Department of Homeland Security, having already implemented the State Emergency Plan, to provide needed emergency services to the damaged areas of Indiana impacted by the heavy rains and subsequent flooding and to coordinate assistance with appropriate federal, state and local agencies.

This declaration of disaster emergency was in effect beginning January 7, 2008, and continues.



IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr., have hereunto set my hand and cause to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Indiana on this 23rd day of January, 2008.

M E Daniels, Jr.
Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr.
Governor of Indiana

Todd Rokita
ATTEST: Todd Rokita
Secretary of State

ATTACHMENT B

Benton County has a population of 9,050 and is mainly a rural agricultural-based region. The population is composed of 15.7 percent elderly and 19.6 percent disabled with 8.5 percent living below poverty levels. The unemployment rate is at 3.6 percent.

Overland field runoff and urban flooding caused the greatest amount of damage. The Town of Fowler experienced street flooding and home damage from the rain. Additionally, many basements were flooded county-wide due to this devastation.

The county received 5-6 inches of rain on January 8th. An over-saturated and frosted ground caused significant accumulation of water. Many of the stricken areas do not normally see high water and thus it caused more damage. Due to the relatively flat topography of this area, rainfall usually percolates into the soil. However, the conditions during this event resulted in flash flooding. Several inches of water washed the surface of entire fields along with large amounts of field stubble to nearby waterways. This led to flash flooding of the waterways, across roads, through culverts, and subsequently to streams, whose banks overflowed.

Additionally, this resulted in the eroding of gravel roads, disappearing berms on paved roads, and eroding culverts. Debris from this flooding caused a restriction of the bridges and culverts capacity. Storm tiles were insufficient and pushed overflow through drains and into homes, resulting in flooded basements throughout the area. This event flooded homes that rarely see water. The total damage of this event is not yet certain as reports are still coming in of damaged appliances and furnishings. Thus far, approximately 20 homes report varying levels of damage, mostly with furnaces and water heaters that are either damaged or destroyed. Finally, the County Highway Department is carrying the bulk of the infrastructure expense. Bridge structures have yet to be fully inspected. It is foreseeable that a substantial expense will be incurred in repairs that are not yet estimated.

Kosciusko County has a combination of agriculture, manufacturing and tourism as its economic base. There are 101 natural lakes within the county including Lake Tippecanoe at the headwaters of the Tippecanoe River. Homes located on lakes and streams have been damaged as a result of this event. Many of the county lakes contain summer and permanent residences. County emergency agencies sandbagged homes throughout the area in an effort to prevent or lessen damage; unfortunately, county-wide flooding occurred. Roadways became impassable in many areas when the flooding was at its worst. Many homes in The City of Warsaw and Town of Winona Lake were at risk due to the nearby lakes. Home damage occurred as due to the rising lake levels, urban flooding from run off, and the inability of storm drains to carry away the water.

It is like that Kosciusko County's tourism and recreational businesses will be greatly affected by this event as seasonal homes and businesses make up a large portion of the local economy. Unemployment and individual poverty levels are at 4.8 percent and 9.9 percent, respectively. The county hosts an elderly population of 12.1 percent and a disabled population of 15.4 percent.

Lake County is an industrialized and densely populated county in the north and rural agricultural based in the south with a population of 494,202. Lake County contains

an elderly population of 12.8% while 14.8% of the entire population lives in poverty, and 88,638 of the population have disabilities.

Due to this event, many state and local roads were underwater. Pumping of the water occurred to keep I-80-94 open. Many of the same urbanized area homes that were damaged in DR-1732-IN have experienced similar flooding due to this event. The Little Calumet River and Hart Ditch both rose well above the critical flood stage. Heavy rainfall caused widespread street flooding in the urbanized areas. The Town of Schneider opened its Community Center as a shelter for the communities of Sumava Resorts and Wildwood Estates which reside across the Kankakee River in Newton County. Further, high water due to near record flooding is affecting homes built immediately behind the levee. Water levels rose to a point that the Kankakee River flooded US 41 and closed many local roads. Local damage assessment continues throughout the country.

Lagrange County experienced flooding due to rapid snow melt and rain, which caused the roadways and some homes to flood. Most of the flooding was due to either runoff or to rising water levels in the lakes. At this time LaGrange County EMA estimates over 100 are homes affected by this event. It is unlikely we will know the full extent of the flood damage until waters recede and residents return to their homes. Many of the owner occupied homes that we inspected contained 1 to 2 inches on the main floor. Five road sections of the road were closed and 28 road sections had signage due to water in the roadway.

LaPorte County's base economy is a mixture of manufacturing and agriculture jobs. The county population is 110,479. The percent of elderly is 13.6; the percentage of persons living in poverty is 11.2; and the number of disabled citizens is 18,794. LaPorte County experienced several road closures including SR 39, which remains closed at this time due to high water. The levees failed along the Kankakee River, threatened the Town of Lacrosse and a subsequently caused the evacuation of homes due to the flooding of basements.

Newton County is rural with an economic base in manufacturing and agriculture. The county population is 14,293. The county has an elderly population of 13.5 percent; the poverty levels are at 9 percent and there are 2,682 disabled citizens within the county. Road closures were widespread due to high water and sections of highway washed out. The County Highway is investigating two bridges that may require replacement due to the damage. 49 homes were affected by flooding and furnace damage is common for flood affected (basement flooding) homes. The Town of Brook experienced the majority of the basement flooding occurring in the county.

Noble County indicates that approximately 70 to 80 houses are affected by flooding. Of that total, approximately 30 to 40 have some level of damage. No accurate count of part-time or full-time residence has been made yet. EMA is working closely with the county floodplain administrator from the Noble County Planning Commission to gather information. Many roads were water-covered but the Highway commissioner did not feel it necessary to close them. However, three sections of roads he partially closed

after the freezing of the water. Two residents had to leave their home and the American Red Cross representative handled the situation.

The population of Porter County is 160,105. There are 21,490 disabled citizens; of the total population 11.3 percent are elderly while 7.8 percent live in poverty. The major sector of the economy is manufacturing. Porter County evacuated a mobile home park in Portage. Severe storms and street flooding occurred in the urbanized areas. Homes in the cities of Valparaiso and Portage experienced sewer backup in their basements as a result of heavy rainfall, which caused damage. Valparaiso had the highest concentration of these damages where about 30 homes were flooded. While road flooding occurred county-wide, most of the damage was in the southern part of the county along the Kankakee River because the levees were taxed to the maximum. The river remains high at this time and monitoring continues. Local damage assessments continue as the water recedes.

St. Joseph County has an industrial based economy with a population of 265,559. Unemployment is at 5.1 percent. 44,621 disabled citizens live in the county. 12.9 percent of the population is elderly while 13.5 percent of the population lives in poverty. Residents of the City of Mishawaka suffered damage due to flooding basements. Neighborhoods throughout the urbanized area of the county experienced street flooding. High winds accompanying storms also caused sporadic power outages, which led to sump pump failures and flooded basements. A shelter was opened in the River Valley Community Church in Mishawaka. Local damage assessments continue.

Starke County has a rural agricultural based economy with a population of 23,069. The unemployment is at 6.6 percent and a poverty rate of 12.7 percent. The elderly population makes up 15.7 percent while there are 4,760 disabled residents. The water treatment plant for the City of Knox was shut down due to the high water. The City of Knox had a few homes affected with basement flooding. Starke County has experienced heavy storm damages since August of last year.

Wabash County has a population of 33,559 and 9.4 percent live in poverty. Of the total population, 5,486 are elderly and 6,306 are disabled. Wabash County and surrounding counties received heavy rains and snow melting beginning on January 8, 2008. Some reports in Central and Northern Wabash County showed amounts of 3-4 inches of rain. The Eel River enters northern Wabash County from Kosciusko County and runs through the town of North Manchester. It continues southwest as it exits into Miami County at State Road 16 and the Wabash Miami County line. The Eel River has no flood control and was the biggest threat during the event.

In North Manchester the Eastside Mobile Home Park was evacuated by the owners, North Manchester Police and Fire Department with assistance from Wabash County EMA. No other evacuations were necessary downstream from North Manchester in Wabash County. The water was under the trailers but did not get inside any units in the park. Duke Energy pulled all electrical meters to the trailers. The Red Cross opened a shelter at the Manchester Church of the Brethren. The Wabash County EMA set up emergency communications and manned the shelter with Red Cross until 4 a.m. on

January 9, 2008 when the shelter was closed by Red Cross. The communications portion of the EOC was activated from 1900hrs until 2300 hrs on January 8, 2008. One water rescue was performed by the Roann Fire Department at a residence located at 74503 W CR 700 N when a small stream that leads to Eel flooded and made it impossible for the residents to exit their house. Damage was minor to their asphalt driveway. The debris was cleared from the bridge leading to their home. The homeowner owns the bridge and is having a contractor check the bridge for structural damage.

County highway had three roads closed and 11 roads had high water signs but were passable. State Highway had State Road 114 west of State Road 15 closed for 12 hours on January 8 and 9. On January 10, 2008 a resident of the Twin Lakes subdivision in northern Wabash County reported water two feet deep on the main level of the residence. The owner also noted they had flood insurance and had contacted a contractor and their insurance carrier and as soon as the water was out of the residence the cleanup would begin. A damage assessment form obtained from IDHS was faxed to the resident.

Wabash County reported the evacuation of 40 persons from a mobile home park in North Manchester where a shelter was opened in a local church. Numerous roads were closed because they were impassable. Low land and basement flooding was the primary damage in the county. Local damage assessments continue.

Warren County experienced flooding on Big Pine Creek and Mud Pine Creek in northern Warren County beginning in the early hours of January 8, 2008 due mostly to run off from extremely heavy rains in Benton County over night. Three county roads were covered with three to five feet of water. The water subsided from these road surfaces by 5 pm on the same day.

Damage and debris removal were characterized as light. By approximately 4 pm January 8, 2008 the rising Wabash River caused three more roads to be closed including two bridges across the river. Ten to twelve cottages known to be in a flood way near the Covington Bridge received light damage with three to six feet of water in basements. All county roads and bridges were open by January 12, 2008. No deaths, injuries, or special operations were reported resulting from this event.

Flooding has occurred within Whitley County and affects the entire county. Four inches of melting snow and rain caused the flooding of streets, creeks, farm land, residential areas and the rivers because they have all exceeded their capacity. In the Town of Churubusco in the Sunny Brook subdivision especially Windsor Drive have standing water of at least 24 inches in the lowest portions. Sand Bagging was started on several homes. The home at 314 Windsor drive has water in the structure. Other farm lands still have standing water as of today's date.

Columbia City experienced flooding of residential homes in the East Chicago area. Over 1500 sandbags were filled by the local community corrections and the state highway workers from the Chain O Lakes area in response to this event. Sand bags were deployed in the Churubusco area and others were used by the highway department as needed. Residents were given directions to call the EMA office if they required sandbagging or they could go to the highway garage and pick up either filled or empty sandbags.

Enclosure A

Enclosure A
Estimated Requirements for Individual Assistance
The Stafford Act

Temporary Housing	Repairs	Replacement	Permanent Housing	Other Assistance	Other Programs (Disaster Unemployment Assistance, Legal Services and Crisis Counseling)
\$227,880	\$8,235,858	\$468,639	0	\$835,653	TBD

Enclosure C

Enclosure C
Estimated Requirements for Other Federal Agencies
The Stafford Act

County	SBA Home Loans	SBA Business Loans	FSA Loans	NRCS
Carroll				
Cass				
Elkhart				
Fulton				
Jasper				
Marshall				
Pulaski				
Tippecanoe				
White				
	\$23,354,000*	\$688,000*	TBD	TBD

* Estimates based upon Carroll, Fulton, Jasper, Pulaski and White Counties who meet or exceed USSBA agency declaration criteria.

Enclosure D

**Enclosure D
Governor's Certification**

I certify that for this current disaster, State and local expenditures and obligations will include the non-federal share of costs required by the Stafford Act. As Stated in my basic letter, and based on information available at this time, tabulation of these estimated expenditures and obligations are as follows:

CATEGORY OF ASSISTANCE		AMOUNT	
Individual Assistant		State	Local
"Other Assistance" under individuals and Households Program		\$208,913	0
Other		TBD	TBD
Total		\$208,913	0
Public Assistance			
Category A – Debris Removal		TBD	TBD
Category B – Emergency Protective Measures		TBS	TBD
Category C – Roads and Bridges		TBD	TBD
Category D – Water Control Devices		TBD	TBD
Category E – Buildings and Equipment		TBD	TBD
Category F – Utilities		TBD	TBD
Category G – Other (Parks, Recreational Facilities, etc.)		TBD	TBD
Total:		\$208,913	0
Grand Total:		\$208,913	0